

The Friona Star

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Cogitations & Aphorisms of Jodok

It does occur to me sometimes that the less a person knows, the happier he is, and the less "sense" one has the easier he gets through life.

It may be just the vagaries of my sinful nature that causes it; but I do sometimes find myself wishing I had, at least, fairly good sense, anyway enough so that I could understand some of the, to me, mysterious things I see and hear people doing and saying. It just seems to me that I could get some satisfaction out of it even in my density.

Maybe I should not be so sinful, and maybe I should just be perfectly contented with my condition—mentally, morally and politically, and should strive harder to overcome such cogitations, but somehow, they just will assail me, and a man said as much fun out of life as though to me not long ago—"I seem to get I had "good sense," and may be he was right about it.

Anyway, one of the peculiar things or conditions that worry me some and which it appears to me I would like to understand, is why most people will bewail and berate and bemoan and condemn and almost "cuss" existing political conditions (By "cuss" I mean to swear at.) and at the same time allow their names or their influence to be used as, heartily in favor of, and expressing an earnest desire for, the continuance of, an their wholehearted support of, and gratitude toward, the men who are responsible for and are promoting these same political conditions.

I arrive at the conclusion that such is the case from the fact, that in all my discourses with the many farmers with whom I come in contact, and from the many remarks that I hear them make to each other, I have not yet heard one of them say one word of appreciation of, nor belief in this whole arrangement or mess of political conditions.

Yet, they allow two coach loads of political "pie-counter" adherents to load themselves on a special train enroute to Washington, D. C. to tell the president how dearly they love him and his brain-busters for devising such noble means for the salvation and delivery of over 300,000 Texas farmers, and that they want him to keep right on with the wonderful plan, and to keep on paying these same farmers for not raising wheat, and not raising cotton, and not raising corn and hogs, even though there are reported millions of their fellow men who are suffering for lack of enough of these same products.

And this same excursion was headed by a man supposed to live over near Plainview, who, with two other went on ahead of the main delegation to make arrangements for their meeting with the president and Secretary Wallace. And, judging from some of his boastful remarks, regarding some conditions and opinions out here, he must be either misinformed or has formed the habit of handling his veracity very carelessly. Either he must be somewhat mistaken, or else these good old fellow farmers of mine, who are living right out in the midst of it and getting their impressions from direct experiences, do not know what they are talking about. For their statements just will not mesh.

Of course I am not posing as knowing anything through original experiences or reasoning, but have received my information, from which I have deduced my conclusions, from what I read in the news papers and magazines, and what I hear on the street corners, and, of course I expect to be smartly criticised if anyone takes the trouble to read these cogitations for calling these conditions "political" conditions, but such they are because they have been proposed and promoted purely and wholly by politicians, and such has been the case for the past decade or longer. There is no mark of the statesman, the economist or the thinker in any of these conditions that engulf us now or has for the past several years regardless of the dominating party.

And I see many men that were good thrifty citizens and would still be so if they were given the opportunity, but who are, through no fault of their own, gradually arriving at that state of mind, which I can find no better word to describe than "downtoadamitiveness." And these are the men who stop for a few words, or converse with each

DESERT FARMERS DON'T QUIT



Despite continued severe dust storms which have caused some to call southeastern Colorado the "new Great American desert," Mayor Harvey McKinnis (right) of Springfield, in the heart of the storm area, tells a reporter that farmers have no idea of abandoning their land. (Associated Press Photo)

FRIONA WEATHER

This locality was favored on Wednesday evening of last week with a light shower, estimated at about one or settle the dust for a while, and, although the shower was so light, it did considerable good to the territory which it covered.

We have had no severely strong winds during the last week, but there has been enough on most days to keep the air fairly well filled with dust, for, apparently the dust has become so dry and has been whipped about until it has become so fine and light that only a modest breeze is necessary to carry it into the air. Otherwise the weather has been all tina could be desired.

A SUCCESSFUL REVIVAL

Rev. Thurston, pastor of the local Methodist church, stated that their revival services the closed last Sunday morning, were well attended, and filled with interest; throughout. Rev. H. C. Smith, who did the preaching, is an eloquent and forceful speaker, and through his thorough knowledge of the bible, is well fitted for such work. Also the young ladies, who sang special numbers each evening, added much to the attractiveness and interest of the meetings. Nine new members were received into the church.

V. E. WEIR RETURNED

Mr. and Mrs. V. E. Weir, who formerly lived at Friona and other points in Farmer County, but who have been living at Ludlow, Kentucky, for the past two years, have returned to Farmer County to live. Worth states that economic conditions where he has been living are just about on an average with most other places. His many Friona friends are pleased to have him with them again.

OFF TO CORPUS CHRISTI

Miss Marie Gardner, head of the Home Economic department of the Friona high school departed Tuesday morning with four of her home economic girls, to attend a convention of home economic teachers and students being held at Corpus Christi this week.

The girls took with them several articles of their handiwork in sewing and dress-making, which they will place on exhibition in competition with such work of other students throughout the state.

Miss Martha McFarland drove the group to Corpus in her car and they expect to be home by the end of the week.

E. B. McLellan, who has been for the past several weeks, over at Hot Springs, New Mexico, with Mrs. McLellan, who is spending awhile there for the improvement of her health, spent the week at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo McLellan and small daughter, who have been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. McLellan, at Hot Springs, New Mexico returned home about the middle of last week.

other as they saunter past on the street corner, or as Floyd Reeve would say—"The rank and file of the people."

It just occurs to me that I have a happy faculty of being able to find something new every few days, to give me additional pride in our town and my neighbors, and one of these recent discoveries is the fact

(Continued on next page.)

A LETTER FROM THE PEARSONS

The many friends of Father and Mother Pearson, will no doubt be deeply interested in hearing that they reached the end of their long journey safely and without mishap, as the following letter states.

Mr. John White Editor, Friona, Texas.

Dear Friends:

Just a line to let you know we reached Houston early Tuesday afternoon without any mishap, and were given the glad hand for not breaking our parole. It has been such a busy time that any lengthy letter now is not possible. We shall write you at length later. Your package of papers came yesterday. Thanks. We shall hope to hear of showers of rain, successful meetings and prosperous times in Friona, where we both spent two of the happiest years of our ministerial career among a church and community we learned to love, and which we left with regret that we were not 20 years younger. Our greetings to you all.

Affectionately,
Father and Mother Pearson
Houston, Texas
April 18, 1935.

FRIONA HATCHERY CLOSED

The Friona branch of the Wickes Hatcheries which has been under the supervision of J. B. Jennings, was closed for the season last Saturday.

Mr. Jennings stated that the hatchery here had not received enough business this season to pay for the operating expenses and further more had not been able to secure enough eggs for hatching purposes to keep the large incubator in operation, and that all the business received here could be easily taken care of at the Clovis branch of the hatcheries.

Mr. Jennings will be at the Friona house each Saturday throughout the remainder of the hatching season to attend to the wants of any patrons who wish to place orders for or receive chicks.

SPECIAL TUESDAY NIGHT APRIL 30TH AT SCHOOL AUDITORIUM

The Junior Woman's Club of Friona will sponsor the presentation of a three act comedy, entitled, "The Fur Coat" directed by Irvin Kimmons of the Black school. This play has been well recommended by those who saw it when it was presented at Black last Friday night. The people of Friona are well acquainted with the characters in this play, especially Irvin (Shotgun) Welch, who starred in "The Whole is Talking" which was given as a senior play here some time ago. He will play the comedy part in this play. There will be good numbers between acts.

Admission will be only 10c and 15c. Be sure to come.

FARMER COUNTY FEDERATION PROGRAM

Friona, Texas, May 4th

Song: Assembly—"Texas Our Texas."

Invocation—Mrs. Thurston, Friona.

Response—Report by representative from each club.

Business:

Delegate's Report—Mrs. A. H. Boatman.

"Who's Who in Texas Today"—Mrs. J. A. Blackwell.

Friona Junior Club Chorus.

Talk—"Bread, Beauty and Brotherhood"—Mrs. J. L. Mayhue, Plainview.

SCHOOL NEWS

"The King's Sneezes" is the operetta to be presented by students of the Fourth and Fifth grades on May 3, 1935 at 8:30 o'clock in the Grade School auditorium.

The story is laid in the mythical village of Cranbury Cross. The king of the country is sorely afflicted with the sneezes and offers half his kingdom and a prince-ship to anyone who can cure him of his sneezes. This cure is afflicted by a poor boy who is rewarded as the king had advertised.

Leading characters are King Nicholas, Joel Landrum; Queen Dorothy, Jacquelyn Wilkins; Princess Lucy Lacy Lisabel, Mary Jo Anderson; Max Luckyfoot, Roy Lee Johnson; Willie Belldropper, John Hart; Ben Bunsclapper, Eugene Southall; Tim Threadripper, Hurston Batty; Waterlily, Yvonne McFarland; and the remainder of the children are to make up the Chorus, and other parts.

The operetta is under the direction of Mr. Davis and Miss Vivian Boston.

Admission is to be ten cents for both adults and children.

Honor roll for the last six weeks term in High School has been announced. It is composed of the following students and their points: Mildred Hughes, 33 points; Lee Spring, 31; Floyd Stowers, 31; Geraldine McFarland, 29; Wilda Rogers 29; Ruby Newman, 27; Robert Wylie, 27; Joan Clinkscales, 25; Inez Miller, 23; Stanley Massey, 23; Omer Hyde, 22; Mattie Payne Coldiron, 22; Othelia Hart, 22; Dorothy Brannon, 22; Queenell Melton, 20; Eugene Boggs, 20; Ruth Reeve, 20; and Maxine McLean, 20.

P. T. A. met Monday night at 8 o'clock in the Grade School auditorium.

Miss Hart had charge of the program presented by the second grade. Miss Gardner's Home Economics Girls appeared in a style show, modeling the dresses that they have made throughout the year. Mr. Stewart talked in Future Occupations for Our Children and Mrs. Boggs made a report in the P. T. A. Conference held in Canyon last month. Room coast was taken with the second grade winning the picture.

WILL CONDUCT REVIVAL AT WILDORADO

Rev. H. L. Thurston, pastor of the local Methodist church, departed this week for Wildorado where he will conduct a series of revival meetings during this week and the coming week.

Rev. Thurston has just closed a two weeks series of meetings at the local church, in which he was assisted by Rev. H. C. Smith, who did the preaching. He was also assisted by the Misses Zelta and Evelyn Campbell, of Wilson, who sang at each of the evening meetings.

Owing to the fact that Brother Thurston will be away on the following two Sundays, he has made arrangements for the services at his church to go on as usual, by providing the following programs:

April 28th—10:00 A. M. Special program by the Church school.

11:00 A. M.—Visiting speaker, Mr. Jesse Stanford, of Hereford.

8:15 P. M.—Mr. O. W. Stewart, Theme—"Choices of Life".

May 5th—11:00 A. M., Mr. M. A. (Buff) Morris, Theme—"Acquainting Youth With Christ".

8:15 P. M.—"Chalk Talk"—Miss Katherine Orr, of Canyon, Theme—"A Day With God," assisted by Mr. Buff Morris.

To all the above services the public is cordially invited.

Trade in Friona

NEW STYLES OF 'CROWNING GLORY'



Beauty expert exhibits in New York City, predicted pop. 2 by for these hairdress styles during the coming year. Left to right, the "champagne bubble curl" and the "cocktail hour." (Associated Press Photo)

IN MEMORY OF MRS. FALLWELL CONTRIBUTED BY A FRIEND

She bade no one a last farewell,
She said goodbye to none.
The heavenly gates had opened,
A loving voice said "come."
And with farewell unspoken,
She gently entered home.
The happiness we once enjoyed,
How sweet the memory clings,
But death has left a loneliness,
Which never can be filled.
What is home without a mother?
What are all the joys we meet?
When her loving smile no longer,
Greets the coming of our feet.
Oh! Mother, how we loved you,
Our eyes with tears are wet.
Oh! Mother, how we loved you,
And love cannot forget.
Oh! loving mother true and kind,
No friend on earth like her we'll find
For all of us she did her best;
Dear God, grant her eternal rest.

REPORTS LOTS OF WATER IN TENNESSEE

C. S. Waddell and his son, C. E. Waddell and wife, who were called to their former home in Tennessee, on account of the death of Mrs. C. E. Waddell's mother, several days ago, returned to Friona Monday.

Mr. Waddell reports that conditions in Tennessee are just as backward as they are here so far as farming is concerned, but on account of too much rain rather than for lack of it. He says it rains almost every day and many streams are overflowing their banks and that much farm land is now under as much as ten feet of water.

HUCK, OH! HUCKLEBERRY!

Have you ever longed to go back down the road of memory lane and live through the happy days of your childhood again? Cheer up! The opportunity you have sighed for in vain has finally arrived. For the Friona High School Juniors and Seniors are going to present that greatest of all masterpieces, a play based on the immortal Samuel Clemens' "Huckleberry Finn!" Rehearsals are now in progress for what will be the leading event of the season. Yes, you're going to see "Huck" again. Huck Finn, the idol of every boy and girl, "Huck Finn" with his roguish, lovable, wistful appeal. Nobody who has ever read this fascinating tale will want to miss it. And it isn't necessary to have read the book in order to enjoy the play. This is a thoroughly modern play, packed with laughs, full of clean, wholesome entertainment without an offensive line or situation. The play deals with "Huck's" problems both during childhood and after. All of his boyish pranks as well as his struggle to aid her dear "Aunt Polly" and "Aunt Ruth" are portrayed with a fine sense of theatrical values. You'll howl at "Aunt Polly" who is "SO NERVOUS," you'll thrill when you see "Huck" fighting for his ideals, you'll double up with mirth when you see handsome young Fred Raymond trying to propose to "Aunt Ruth." Don't forget to look for the date and come prepared for the brightest evening of clean, clever amusement that you have ever experienced.

SPENT WEEK END AT HOME

Misses Reba and Roberta Hill and Charles Reeve, all of whom are attending the WTSTC at Canyon, came over and spent the week-end with their parents, Mr. S. Mitchell, and Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Reeve.

Miss Martha McFarland drove down to San Angelo Friday and spent the week-end with friends there, returning home Sunday evening. Miss McFarland is the general assistant post master at Friona.

DIAMOND DUST

Frion Cardinals lost to the strong Muleshoe Donkeys Sunday at White-way Park in a thrilling thirteen-inning game, that was one of the hardest games ever played on the Friona diamond. The score was tied most of the time throughout the game and many errors were made by each team, owing to the sand storm that was raging at the time and which made playing very bad.

Magness, for the local team, had a fine day at the bat, getting one three-base hit and two singles. He also had a perfect day at fielding making 18 put-outs, two assists and no errors.

Friona will play Muleshoe again the coming Sunday on the Muleshoe diamond when the boys hope to have their full line-up there and, therefore, expect to win the old ball game.

Friona lost her first game of the season last Sunday, having won the other three games played thus far. J. Minyard pitched a fine game to have to lose it, but it was anyone's game until the last out was made in the thirteenth inning. Friona has two strong pitchers in those Minyard boys and the team now seems to have a strong right fielder, where has always been their weakest spot.

We hope to see several Friona fans "journey" to Muleshoe Sunday to see our boys win their next game from the Donkeys. We hope to have our third baseman, Lewis, and E. Minyard back on the job to help out. We sure did miss them last Sunday. We will try to have the batting averages in next week's issue for the month of April. There will no more games at White-way Park until May 19th. Following is the Box Score:

FRIONA	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
W. Williams, ss	5	1	1	5	1	2
Wilson, c	6	2	1	8	0	2
Bellew, 3b	3	0	0	1	1	2
Clemons, 1b	3	1	1	0	0	0
Vassey, lf	6	0	0	0	0	0
Magness, 1b	6	2	3	18	2	0
Leach, 2b	6	1	2	1	4	1
Meeks, cf	5	0	0	2	0	0
Massey, rf	1	0	0	0	0	0
J. Williams, rf	4	0	0	3	0	0
J. Minyard, p	6	0	0	0	8	9
Schmitz,						

Bat for Massey in 4th inning 1 0 1 0 0 0

TOTALS 54 8 12 29 12 10

MULESHOE

Kates, rf	7	0	1	2	0	0
McWilliams, ss & 1b	6	2	2	4	2	1
Moore, 2b	5	1	2	5	4	2
Bigham, lf	7	2	0	1	0	0
Givens, cf	6	1	2	1	0	0
Dameron, 3b	6	0	1	3	0	3
Roberson, 1b & ss	6	0	1	5	2	2
Walker, c	5	0	1	15	1	1
Toten, p	6	2	2	0	3	1
TOTALS	54	8	12	29	12	10

Score By Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Friona, 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 1 Muleshoe, 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 Friona, 9 10 11 12 13 R H E Muleshoe, 0 2 0 0 0 7 8 9 Friona, 1 2 0 0 1 8 12 10

Summary: - 3-base hits, Magness and Totem; - Sacrifice Hits, Walker and Kates; - 2-base Hits, Schmitz; - First base on balls by J. Minyard, 3; by Totem, 2; Struck out by Minyard, 6; by Totem, 12; - First Base on errors, Friona, 4; Muleshoe, 4; Hit by pitcher, Minyard, Moore. Wild pitch, Totem, 3. Umpires, Hinson and Steago. Time of game, 3 hours.

HOME FROM LAZBUDDY

John Christner, who spent the past two weeks over in the Lazbuddy community herding sheep for Juel Treider, returned home Saturday.

Mr. Christner said the sheep appeared to be doing well grazing on their pasture and paying very little attention to the severe winds and dust storms.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH NOTES

The congregation having no pastor at this time, will depend upon programs rendered by local talent for a few weeks or until another pastor can be secured.

The Sunday school sessions will be held regularly each Sunday morning at the usual hour, ten o'clock, to which all persons are cordially invited.

The coming Sunday's worship services will be conducted by F. W. Reeve, who will either present the lesson for the day himself or secure an out-of-town speaker for the day.

On the following Sunday, May 5th it is expected that Mr. Jess Mitchell, editor of the Muleshoe Journal, will preach for the congregation. Mr. Mitchell is a fluent speaker with an unusually good command of language and has been a preacher of the gospel for many years, and those who hear him will be well repaid for their attendance.

O. C. Jones, of Abernathy, came over Monday and spent a few days with his Friona friends.

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Lowly Weasel Furnishes**Rich Ermine of Royalty**

It is the lowly weasel that furnishes the ermine of royalty and this member of the rodent family is common, writes an authority in the Detroit News.

The white fur is worn only by those members of the weasel family living in the northern part of the country where heavy snows are experienced, and then only in the winter time. During the winter months the fur of the northern weasel is all white excepting for a tip of black on the tail; but the weasels living in warmer climates, and the northern weasels in summer time, are commonly brown above and of a yellowish hue on the under parts of their bodies.

The weasel is probably the most bloodthirsty killer among all the smaller members of the animal kingdom. It is exceedingly lithe and agile and successfully attacks rabbits and other game animals many times its size. Loose in a chicken yard or any other place where prey is abundant, the weasel will kill much more than it possibly can eat. Many times it does not eat the flesh of its victims at all but contents itself with sucking some of their blood.

In some parts of the country the weasel is looked upon as beneficial because it feeds largely upon mice and other undesirable rodents; but anywhere near the farmer's chicken yard it is a bad actor and even in the open fields and woods away from cultivated areas it is doubtful if the good it does in destroying rodent pests can counterbalance the havoc it works among bird and small game animal life.

Many Uses for Old Bones**Thrown Away Every Year**

The millions of bones that are thrown away every year help to make a flourishing industry. Their by-products and uses are practically endless, and there is no waste.

Bones go through many stages. First they are boiled until all the fat is extracted; this is made into glycerine and certain types of lubricants. Shin and marrow bones are used for making handles. The rest are ground into fine powder in vast mills and have an infinite number of uses. A certain amount of this powder is used to make bone-manure and bone-meal for farmers. It is extremely valuable. Sugar, salt, and other refineries utilize bones in some of their refining processes. Bones are also used for case-hardening cast steel.

The worst part of old bones is their powerful and penetrating odor, which, strange to say, is not in the least harmful. Asthmatics and those suffering with lung trouble often find relief when working in such an atmosphere.—Montreal Herald.

First Laundries

Both the laundry and the detachable collar are a little more than a century old. The first collar was made by Mrs. Hannah Montague of Troy, N. Y., in 1825; she is said to have tired of washing her husband's shirts so often merely because the collar part was dirty, so she separated them with the scissors. Two years later Ebenezer Brown of that city began to make collars, called "string collars" because they were tied about the neck with a string. As a special business, the manufacture of collars was established by the firm of Montague and Grainger at Troy in 1833. In 1835 Independence Stark of Troy established a laundry to take care of the product of his own factory and other nearby collar makers. A commercial laundry was started at Oakland, Calif., in 1851 to wash the clothes of gold miners. The first steam laundry was set up in 1863 at the St. Charles and Monongahela house in Pittsburgh.

Thousands of Indians in**Country Ahead of Whites**

It is estimated that there were upwards of 1,000 Indian tribes at the time of the discovery of America, and the number of Indians has been estimated at more than a million.

The land lying both north and south of the Great Lakes, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, was inhabited by the Algonquins, including the Delaware and the Mohicans. The Iroquois, comprising the six nations of Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, Senecas, Onondagas and Tuscaroras, inhabited what is now New York state and southern Ontario. South of the Algonquins, from the Carolinas to Texas and Arkansas, were the Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles.

The Indians of the great plains included the Crees, Chippewas and Ojibwas in the Northeast, the Omahas and Wichitas in the East and the Sioux, Assiniboins and Dakotahs in the Center. Among the Pueblo Indians of the Southwest were the Apaches and Navajos.

The California Indians or Diggers included the Washos, Yumans and Modocs. In the Northwest and British Columbia were the Hanoaks, Snakes and Flatheads. In the North Pacific area were the Bellacoolas and Chinooks.—Detroit News.

Sensitive Skin

Human skin can develop such sensitiveness that it becomes painfully inflamed and even necrosed when exposed to daylight. This rare condition is brought about by the eating of certain foods or by the injection of certain compounds such as erythrosin. Those afflicted are obliged to live in darkened rooms and stay indoors until nightfall.—Collier's Weekly.

Toad Wins Verdict Over**the Frog in Two Tricks**

Toads are more discriminating than frogs, both as to when and where they will breed, says a writer in the Detroit News.

The common frog, an authority points out, will sometimes attempt to launch a mass of spawn upon the world as early as mid-February if unusually warm weather prevails, and not infrequently when this is the case a sudden frost following shortly afterward will send the breeding frogs back into hibernation without having completed their spawning operations.

But the common toad invariably waits until the end of March, with the result that its matrimonial activities are never interrupted by sudden return to winter conditions.

Unlike the more discriminating toad, the frog will spawn in the first place of water available, which may be a lake or a rain-filled cart rut.

The more intelligent and deliberate toad embarks upon matrimony in a very different fashion. When fully recovered from its five or six months' retirement, it plods at an average speed of about a couple of hundred yards an hour towards some sequestered sheet of water which, for some inexplicable reason appeals to it as offering the ideal home. Thither all the toads in the neighborhood travel with remarkable directness. Most of the traveling takes place at night, but individuals are met with in the daytime, hopping along toward the annual "rendezvous."

Andrew Johnson's Religion

Andrew Johnson has been listed as a Methodist, a Baptist and a Presbyterian. He, himself, said: "As for my religion, it is the doctrine of the Bible as taught and practiced by Jesus Christ." But he was a restless soul. "Try as he would (he) could not get on workable terms with the religion of the day. It seemed to him that the preachers and pulpits were fomenting strife and had substituted revenge and hate for love and charity." While a United States senator, while vice president and while President, he went to service on occasion at St. Patrick's cathedral, the principal Roman Catholic church in the Capital. He always was an ardent defender of the principle of tolerance, and more than once risked his life to stand before a mob of fanatics, fired to fever heat by sectional or sectarian passion.

Romanoffs Stepped Down**From Lithuanian Prince**

The Romanoffs prided themselves on the antiquity of their family tree, and claimed descent from a Lithuanian prince of the Fourth century. It is certain, however, says a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, that their family did not make its appearance in Russia until the Fourteenth century.

In 1341 Andrew Kobilya emigrated from Prussia to Moscow and entered the service of the Grand Duke Simeon the Fierce. The descendants of Kobilya held high positions, and the fifth in direct descent from him was Roman Jurievich, who died in 1534, leaving a son, Nikita Romanovich Jurief, who married a Russian princess; and a daughter, who became czarina by her marriage with Ivan the Terrible.

Nikita was one of the regency during the minority of Feodor I, and his eldest son, Feodor, under the name of Philarete, was elevated to the highest rank in the Russian church. Early in the Seventeenth century, the throne, for a variety of political reasons, was vacant. A new sovereign was chosen and to have one as nearly related as possible to the former ruling family, the crown was conferred upon Michael Feodorovich Romanoff, the son of Philarete.

Czar Peter I was the ruler who adopted, in the year 1721, the title of emperor.

The Romanoff czars with the years of their accession were:

Male line—Michael I, 1613; Alexis, 1645; Feodor II, 1676; John V and Peter I, 1682; Peter II, 1727; John VI, 1740.

Female line—Catherine I, 1725; Anne, 1730; Elizabeth, 1741.

House of Romanoff-Holstein—Peter III, 1762; Catherine II, 1762; Paul, 1796; Alexander I, 1801; Nicholas I, 1825; Alexander II, 1855; Alexander III, 1881; Nicholas II, 1894.

There were thus, in all, eighteen Romanoff monarchs.

Beggars' School Found

Police of Cairo, Egypt, have unearthed what they declare to be a school for beggars at which 100 small boys were taught the latest methods of the art. It was found following the arrest for begging of a ten-year-old lad who had been missing from his home for several weeks. The boy said that he was playing in the street when a smartly-dressed Egyptian offered to take him to his home and give him good food. The boy was taught how to beg, then detailed to a "beat" in the city. The police arrested the tutor and more than 100 children, most of whom had been anxiously sought by their parents. It is estimated the boys collected a total of \$50 a day.

Queen's Rare China

One of the smaller apartments at Buckingham palace, which is sometimes shown by the queen for her friends, is the china room, where the walls are lined with plates, dishes, cups and saucers from the many rare and antique porcelain services in the possession of the king and queen. These are arranged in panel formation in cases which can be unlocked for periodical washing. The value of this china is so great that the experts are locked in the china room when washing the pieces.—Philadelphia Enquirer.

Short Course Will**Be Held July 28-****Aug. 2 at A. & M.**

COLLEGE STATION— "Changing Country Life" will be the theme for the twenty-sixth annual Farmers' Short Course to be held at A and M College July 28-August 2, according to Roy W. Snyder, chairman of the central committee.

Phases of the housing problems facing the rural family; soil conservation with particular reference to emergency erosion work; and agricultural adjustment will furnish features of the program. Demonstrations in doing will be stressed rather than talks and lectures at this event, the largest rural gathering in Texas each year.

In addition to the programs planned for farmers, ranchmen, and rural home makers, conferences are scheduled for rural pastors and laymen of the State, agricultural editors, superintendents of rural schools, members of the bee keepers' association, producers of State registered and certified seed, and members of Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary fraternity for Extension Service workers.

A newspaper staffed by 4-H club boys and girls as reporters will be printed daily during Short Course week. Neal Douglass, agricultural editor of the Austin American will be managing editor. A small news sheet was mimeographed and sold in the campus last year, and because of its success plans have been made to enlarge and print the paper this year.

The central committee in charge of developing plans for the Short Course consists of Roy W. Snyder, chairman; R. H. Bush; Paul A. Cunniff; O. G. Tullinson; Miss Onah Jacks; Mrs. Dora R. Barnes; and Miss Minnie Mae Grubbs. This committee expects to have noted speakers and leaders present to bring information and lead discussion.

4,986 Texas Boys Will Be Enrolled In CCC Camps

AUSTIN, April 15.—Authority to enroll 4,986 Texas boys in citizens conservation corps in the eighth corps area was received here last week by Neal E. Guy, enrollment supervisor for Texas.

County administrators were notified immediately to instruct boys selected to report to recruiting stations between April 17 and 23. Enrollment as usual with an opportunity to re-enroll for an additional six months.

Effect of this new enrollment of boys will be to take approximately 5,000 Texas families off the relief rolls by June 1, at which time first checks will be received by beneficiaries of enrollees.

Guy said approximately 2,725 young men will be sent out of the state to camps in Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Wyoming. The remainder will go to the 55 camps in Texas.

Enrollment of these boys will again bring the quota of Texas young men in CCC camps to the maximum figure of slightly more than 14,000.

Saskatchewan's Capital

Regina, the capital of Saskatchewan, escaped having an unlovely name. The site of the city lay where the Canadian Pacific crossed Pile of Bones creek. The creek was notable for the fact that heaps of buffalo bones were to be seen along its margin and Sir Sam Steele of the "mounties" suggested that the Indian name Waskana, meaning "pile of bones," should be given to the new town. Fortunately Princess Louise, wife of the Governor-General the Marquess of Lorne, was appealed to for a suggestion and she chose Regina (Latin for queen) in honor of her mother, Queen Victoria. The province of Alberta was named by Lord Lorne as a gracious compliment to the Princess, whose name was Louise Caroline Alberta.

The Golden Rule

"Therefore, all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even to them, for this is the law and the prophets." These are the words of what is popularly known as "the Golden Rule," says G. R. Turner in the Kansas City Times. They are St. Matthew's quotation from Jesus' Sermon on the Mount and are the essence around which Christianity is woven. But they express a philosophy not original with Christ. Five hundred years earlier Confucius gave to the world this message: "Be always kind, and act toward others as you would want them to act toward you."

Better Than Nothing

Jasper—Do you believe Ruth's teacher can make anything out of her voice? Freddy—Well, she's made over \$100 out of it already.—Cheslea Record.

Unreasonable

Wife (waking up)—John, I'm sure I heard a mouse squeaking somewhere. Husband (drowsily)—Well, what do you want me to do, get up and oil it?

Nonchalant

Philosopher—I take things as they come. Shoplifter—And I take things as I go.

Sure Enough

She—How do they get the water in the watermelon? He—They plant the seeds in the spring.

THE ROMANS

Had A Phrase For It

"CAVEAT EMPTOR." meaning "Let the buyer beware." This was not used as a bit of balm to ease the ancient conscience nor, yet, was it placarded in the booths and stalls of the market-place. It was a piece of every-day knowledge, born of dear-bought experience.

A shopkeeper knew little about the source of his merchandise. This tunic he bought from a trader, who said it came from Byzantium. So he sold it as the latest Byzantine style. The trader told him the dye was pure Tyrian—it wouldn't fade. So he sold it as Tyrian dyed. But the buyer knew the responsibility was his own. If he guessed wrongly, or his judgment was poor, it was HIS hard luck.

Today, fortunately, there are safer guides than the blanket-warning to "let your eyes be your market."

These guides are the newspaper advertisements. In this newspaper, they are a catalog of the best values in town—signed by responsible firms. If the goods are not all that is claimed for them, their sponsors would need to "beware." For no business can thrive on a one-time sale, or on dissatisfied customers.

A signed advertisement is, in a way, like a promissory note. The advertiser has made a statement, and affixed his signature as a sign of good faith.

So, read the advertisements before you start out on a buying trip. Make this habit, and see how much you save... in time, in temper, in money, in shoe-leather.

FRIONA STAR

The Friona Star

Published By
NORTHWESTERN PUBLISHING
COMPANY

JOHN W. WHITE, EDITOR

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One year, Zone 1 \$1.50
Six Months, Zone 1 \$.80
One Year, Outside Zone 1 \$2.00
Six Months, Outside Zone 1 \$1.25

Entered as second-class mail matter, July 31, 1925, at the post office at Friona, Texas under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation which may appear in the columns of the Friona Star will be gladly corrected upon its being brought to the attention of the publishers.

Display rates quoted on application to the publisher.
Local reading notices, 2 cents per word per insertion

JODOK—

(Continued from Page 1)

that Friona has among her citizens to very capable writers—both of "short stories" and "essays." And this is demonstrated by the fact that in a recent contest conducted by the Panhandle-Plains Historical society one of these local writers was given second place on an essay on "pioneer life," while the other received third place with her short story on "Life on the Plains." And these accomplishments become more worthy of congratulations, when it is realized that these contributions were placed in competition with the works of many other writers who have already attained distinction as artists along these lines.

I would be only too glad to mention the names of these two talented persons, but not having secured their consent to do so, I shall not do so at this time, but I sure am giving them my congratulations.

Well, it has just occurred to me that while I seem to have a happy faculty of seeing things worthwhile and complimentary about my town and neighbors, I seem also to have a "dirty" faculty for seeing disagreeable conditions about our fair little city, most of which are the results of thoughtlessness on the part of some of our good people.

One of these things—or had I better say two of these things—are the two "junk piles" that are gradually growing, one in the east part and the other in the west part of Friona, and are becoming, or rather have already become, nuisances to the citizens who live near them, and are forming "eyesores" for the city to those who pass by along our highway.

No one can think very highly of a town or city that has two obnoxious looking junk-piles right within the town site and in plain view of the traveling public, whether by train or auto. I guess it is none of my business, and if the city commission and other citizens like, or silently endure it, I suppose I should do so too; but I just cannot help letting it mar in pride in my home city when I realize that such a condition exists.

The city has a public junk-yard that has been very gratuitously granted to our people by the Syndicate people, of Chicago, and which is large enough, if properly used, to hold all the city's refuse for generations to come, and will remain unseen by the traveling public as well as by most of our local citizens, and a truck can easily run over there and back in half an hour, so why not use it and thus save the fair and clean appearance of our little city. What do you say Mr. Mayor, Mr. City commissioner, Mr. City Marshall and Mr. Business man. Eh?

WANT YOUNG MEN FOR UNITED STATES ARMY

In a recent communication from district headquarters Fort Logan recruiting district this office was advised that on or about the first of July this district would be called on to produce three hundred and fifty men per month for the regular army. The forty six thousand increase has made it possible for young men who can qualify to get that long looked for job in the regular army of the United States with good pay. Young men that are past eighteen and under thirty-five who are single, without dependents with at least an eighth grade education or better, who can furnish character references from business, professional men that have known them for at least two years or longer and are physically sound can qualify for these vacancies.

Sergeant Glen R. Simpson, who is in charge of Amarillo recruiting district, will give all cases immediate attention and men that wish to get their name on the waiting list should either write or apply in person to the Amarillo office.

FOR SALE: One young Spotted Point China Boar.—J. G. McFarland, 7 miles northwest of Friona, 2t.

International Sunday School Lesson

By DR. J. E. NUNN

For Sunday April 28, 1935

General Topic:—

THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

Scripture Lesson:—

Psalm 19:7-14; 2 Timothy 3:14-17

Psalm 19:7. The law of Jehovah is perfect, restoring the soul: the testimony of Jehovah is sure, making wise the simple.

8. The precepts of Jehovah are right, rejoicing the heart; the commandment of Jehovah is pure, enlightening the eyes.

9. The fear of Jehovah is clean, enduring for ever: the ordinances of Jehovah are true, and righteous altogether.

10. More to be desired are they than gold, yea, than much fine gold; sweeter also than honey and the droppings of the honeycomb.

11. Moveover by them is thy servant warned: in keeping them there is great reward.

12. Who can discern his errors? clear thou me from hidden faults.

13. Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins; let them not have dominion over me; then shall I be upright, and I shall be clear from great transgression.

14. Let the words of my mouth and the meditation of my heart be acceptable in thy sight, O Jehovah, my rock, and my redeemer.

2 Timothy 3:14. But abide thou in the things which thou hast learned and hast been assured of, knowing of whom hast learned them;

15. And that from a babe thou hast known the sacred writings which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus.

16. Every scripture inspired of God is also profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for instruction which is in righteousness;

17. That the man of God may be complete, furnished completely unto every good work.

Golden Text:— Oh how love I thy law! It is my meditation all the day.—Psalm 119:97.

INTRODUCTION

Incomparably the most widely circulated of all books, the Bible compels the attention of believer and non-believer alike and invites a comprehensive understanding of its message as a whole. Although some forty-four writers, writing through two thousand years, produced the Bible, their work harmonizes into perfect unity because each writer was directed by the Holy Spirit, the real Author of the Book. The Bible of course, is a library of sixty-six books, each one of which is complete in itself, and yet lends, itself to grouping into various divisions, such as law, history, biography, prophecy, letters, and poetry. The Bible records the story of humanity as it unfolds its own central theme, Christ, the good news (gospel) of God. One result of our study together should be a clearer vision of the Bible as such, a deeper appreciation of its meaning, and a high resolve to give ourselves intelligently to the study and practice of its teaching.

THE SUPREMACY OF THE SCRIPTURES

We regard the Bible as supreme—

1. In its authority as a standard of doctrine and practice;

2. In its adequacy as suited and sufficient for all our needs, individually and collectively;

3. In its finality as the only rule of faith and conduct; and

4. In its appeal as the voice of God to the individual who for himself is to interpret and obey.

WHAT WE BELIEVE AS TO THE BIBLE

We believe that the Holy Bible was written by men divinely inspired, and is a perfect treasure of heavenly instruction; that it has God for its author, salvation for its end, and truth, without any mixture of error, for its matter; that it reveals the principles by which God will judge us; and therefore is, and will remain to the end of the world, the true center of Christian union, and the supreme standard by which all human conduct, creeds, and religious opinions should be tried.

DAVID'S TRIBUTE TO THE BIBLE. Ps. 19:7-9.

We note six things here about the Bible.

1. In the Bible we have the Law of the Lord, v. 7. It includes the great body of truth. Law means "the rule of life for his rational creatures" which God has established.

2. So that our existence is governed not by chaos but by fixed and righteous principles. Moreover the Law of the Lord is perfect and so without flaw or fault and without any defect whatsoever.

3. In the Bible we have the testimony of the Lord. In other words, we have the divine declaration concerning God. The clearest revelation of God comes to us from the Book of Revelation.

4. In the Bible we have the precepts of the Lord. Precepts have been defined as "gracious intimations of what God desires man to do for his own good." Therefore the precepts of the Lord are right without any error or inaccuracy about them whatsoever.

5. In the Bible we have the commandment of the Lord. The divine commandment governs the regulations of life as a whole. They are free from all error or taint or impurity.

6. In the Bible we have the fear of the Lord, v. 9. The fear of the Lord is free from impurity and, therefore clean and it endures not for today, not for a month or a year, but forever.

7. In the Bible we have the judgment of the Lord. The judgment of the Lord is true without any atom of falsity in them. They are righteous altogether without any trace or taint of wickedness about them.

THE WALK WITH JESUS TO EMMAUS. Luke 24:25-32

Many have felt that the narrative of Christ's walk with the two disciples on the way to Emmaus is just about the most beautiful thing in the Scriptures. "How like our Master it was to go after these two sorrowing ones on the very day of his triumphant resurrection. He thought it worth while to walk seven miles and spend two hours in the work of comforting to obscure, lowly, rejected disciples."—G. H. Knight. It is deeply significant that Christ's main concern this day should be to turn the attention of these bewildered disciples to the Holy Scriptures. As a result of this blessed communion their hearts, which had been burdened, bewildered and darkened, now know a new experience burning with joy, confidence and hope.

"We need exactly what happened to these men on the way to Emmaus, a new understanding of the Scriptures of truth, a new discovery of them as the Scriptures that set forth the things concerning Christ, a new test of the Scriptures by the study of them; and the abandonment of the life to the law which flames forth from them; and the putting of them to the test in all our work and all our living."—G. Campbell Morgan.

BIBLE STUDY IN THE CHURCH AT BEROEA. Acts 17:10-12.

"They searched the Scriptures daily." Acts 17:11. The Jews at Beroea may almost be called the perfect Bible students. In the first place, they were determined to know whether the teachings of these Apostles, so new to them, accorded with the Scriptures, which they knew to be of God, and they were determined to discover "whether these things were so." "That is the proper way to study the Bible: as it is God's Word, and as it alone is God's Word, we must each one of us go right to the book itself for ourselves."—R. A. Torrey.

In the second place, they approach their Bible study with readiness of mind, i. e., with fervor and enthusiasm. Thirdly, they searched the Scriptures the word meaning to investigate thoroughly, to scrutinize, and question," as a witness would be interrogated when on trial (Luke 23:14; Acts 24:8). Fourthly, this earnest habit of searching the Scriptures was practised by the Bereans every day. Bible study which is carried on intermittently, without plan and persistence, can hardly be expected to give the one thus studying any true mastery of the Scriptures, or any permanent joy in their reading.

PAUL'S ADVICE TO TIMOTHY. 2 Timothy 3:14.

"But abide thou in the things which thou hast learned and hast been assured of." This is the last letter that Paul wrote before his death, as far as we know. It was addressed to his adopted son, Timothy, and contains the great Apostle's final admonitions, especially in view of the dark days he foresaw coming upon the Church. It is most significant that Paul's first emphasis is both of his Epistles to Timothy is upon the Word, the faith, doctrine, teaching, etc. The things which Timothy had learned were those taught him from the Holy Scriptures. "He is to move and breathe among 'the things' which make up the sphere of his faith, 'abide' in them, v. 14. The truths which are his creed concerning God, Christ, sin, salvation, repentance, faith, and 'that blessed hope,' are to be always around him, his inner circle, his immediate atmosphere, nearer than anything else. Then they too shall be in him; the faith and the believer shall be fused, as it were, into one reality."—H. C. G. Moule.

TIMOTHY'S EARLY TRAINING v. 15

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WEST TEXAS BANDS PLAY AT LUBBOCK

Contests Scheduled For Musicians May 3 and 4

LUBBOCK, April 25—Approximately 25 bands with over a thousand competing musicians are expected here May 3 and 4, for the West Texas High School Band contest, according to D. O. Wiley, director of the Texas Tech Matador Band, who is likewise director of the contest.

The contest is sponsored by the West Texas division of the Texas Band Directors Association.

Through the Lubbock Chamber of Commerce, Lubbock merchants are offering approximately \$300.00 worth of prizes, loving cups and individual trophies.

All bands that receive a rating of superior band will be given a loving cup. About four dozen solo trophies have been ordered.

Prizes of \$25.00, \$15.00 and \$10.00 will be awarded to the bands making the best showings in the parade Saturday morning, May 4. One of the largest crowds that has been in Lubbock in several years is expected here to witness the parade which will be the longest parade of bands ever witnessed here.

Friday evening, May 3, a massed band concert with over 200 musicians, will be staged, free to the public with contest judges directing the various numbers. The judges are: Richard J. Dunn, director, Texas A. & M. Band, College Station; Earl D. Irons, director, North Texas Agriculture College Band, Arlington; N. J. Whitehurst, State Supervisor of Instrumental Music, State Department of Education, Huntsville; Ellis B. Hall, Amarillo Academy of Music, Amarillo; and Sanford Eskridge, San Antonio.

There will be Class A, B, C and D, and Junior High School bands. Among the bands that have entered the contest, or several soloist, or both, are following: Abilene, Lubbock, Midland, Big Spring, Wink, Snyder, Sweetwater, Monahans, Lorraine, Crane, Levelland, Fort Stockton, Odessa, Panhandle, Slaton, Fort Sam Houston School of Amarillo, Junior High School of Lubbock, Lamesa, Wichita Falls, Iowa Park, and Clarendon.

One Thousand To Compete in 25th State League Meet

AUSTIN, Texas, April 15—Twenty-five years of service to the public schools of Texas will have been completed by the Texas Interscholastic League next month, May 3 and 4, when one thousand boys and girls, will come to The University of Texas to participate in the silver anniversary State meet of the League. Twenty-five years ago, the Texas Interscholastic League was organized at the State Teachers Association convention. For a quarter of a century boys and girls of Texas who have won the distinction of qualifying for the final State contests in one or another of the forty

know "The Jewish parent's duty was to teach his child the law when in his fifth year. "The sacred writings." The Scriptures are sacred because they proceed from the Spirit of God, they are communicated through men of God, they reveal God, and they are given to bring us to God. "Which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus." They reveal the need of a Saviour, they reveal a Saviour who came to fully meet that need, and they reveal how the Saviour becomes a Saviour for us by faith in him.

events sponsored by the League have come to Austin to represent their rural and high schools in athletics, forensic, art, typewriting, English and other events, according to Roy Bedichek, chief of the University Bureau of Public School Interests, which is the State headquarters for the League.

"Many of these boys and girls return to the University after their high school days are over," Mr. Bedichek said. "Of the 25 students who made the University debate squad this year 24 had previously participated in the Interscholastic League debate contests. Governor James V. Allred, in presenting the trophies awarded in the State basketball meet recently, said that as a Bowle High School student he was a contestant in debate and in track and field events of the League. Many distinguished men and women trace their interest in various activities to the stimulus they received from participation in high school Interscholastic League contests.

"A distinctive feature of the Interscholastic League contest is that it is a strict 'qualification' meet, every contestant having gone through local, county, district and regional meets in order to qualify. This guarantees that only the most talented product from the schools of Texas shall participate in the State meet." Contestants in the League State

Common Snail Supplies

Man With Food and Dyes

The average man on the street who looks upon snails merely as curiosities does not know that these unobtrusive, one-footed crawlers supply man with food, dyes, umbrella handles, poison and deadly diseases, asserts a writer in the Washington Post. These cosmopolitan mollusks are found in nearly every part of the world, living in the tallest tropical trees, on the ground and in the depths of the sea.

Their fossil remains, dating back to the Paleozoic era, many millions of years ago, prove that snails have managed to adapt themselves to the many drastic changes the earth has undergone since that time.

There are dozens of species of snails and their cousins, the slugs. They are all vegetarians, subsisting mainly upon the tender parts of plants. Nearly all of our snails prefer moist environments, many living entirely beneath water, either in the river bottom or in quiet pools. The common garden slug, easily recognizable by the absence of a spiral shell, often does considerable damage to gardens.

"HOW LUCKY YOU ARE"

Your friends will say about your new ELECTROLUX

Refrigerator. The last word in modernistic beauty,

economy, food preservation, and dependability of

operation. Made for city or country, a silent efficient

guardain of the family's health and purse. Can

YOU risk your family's HEALTH without one?

We shall be happy to show you the NEW ELEC-

TROLUX on display at

Blackwell's Hdw. & Furn.

"Your Home Store"

Fourth of a Series of Statements on the New "Ultimate" Rate for Residential Service

Here's What

YOU

Can Do With Additional
Electricity at
No Increased Cost!

The added current will help pay for the extra lamps, the new refrigerator, and other electric appliances you have always wanted and needed. Put in higher wattage lamps and see what a big difference good lighting really makes.

The inauguration of the new "ultimate" rate not only brings better lighting, but opens wide the door to a fuller use of electric service by any person who wants it. More readily possible now is convenient and healthful refrigeration. Automatic electric cooking—and the pleasures of cooking in a clean kitchen, comfortable both in winter and summer—is within the reach of every woman.

We want you to know how the new "ultimate" rate is at your service in a practical way, not in theory. If you have read our announcements in previous issues of this paper and desire further information, please inquire of our local office for complete details.

Application of the new rate will be reflected in your service bill received May 1st and thereafter. We know that when you appreciate the benefits under the rate you will avail yourself of its advantages more and more.

TEXAS UTILITIES COMPANY

1901

1934

E. B. Black Co.

We have Served You For 33 Years

Hereford, Texas

WE WILL BE WRITING

HAIL INSURANCE

On Wheat Crops This Spring. The Best on the Market.

And we will always save some for YOU. But do not be too late Getting it.

J. W. WHITE, Insurance

ALL KINDS OF DEPENDABLE INSURANCE AND BONDS

**First U. S. Copper Coins
About Size of Old Penny**

The first copper coins made in America are credited to John Higly, of Granby, Conn., in 1737, notes a writer in the Indianapolis News. They were about the size of the old cent and had on them a deer and three hammers with the legend, "I am good copper, value me as you please." State coinage of copper cents began with New Hampshire, in 1776; Vermont and Connecticut, in 1785; New Jersey, 1786; New York, 1787; followed by others until April 2, 1792, when President Washington signed a law to establish a United States mint, which went into effect at once.

On September 1 the first six pounds of copper was brought for coinage. On September 21, three coinage presses arrived from Europe, and early in October, 1792, the first half-dimes and a few copper cent patterns were struck by the new mint.

In 1793, regular issues of copper cents began, with a number of designs, such as wreath, link, liberty cap, flowing hair, lettered edge, plain edge and others. These were followed by an issue every year since then with the exception of 1815, when none was coined. Coinage of large coins continued until 1857. In 1856, 1857 and 1858, coinage of the Indian head 1-cent piece began. In 1909, the Indian head cent was replaced by the Lincoln head cent.

**Sea Nettle Man's Enemy;
Looks Like a Vegetable**

The sea nettle or jellyfish which carries bathers along the Atlantic coast during the latter part of the summer is so far down on the scale of life that it is hard to think of it as living creature. Its body, consisting of a gelatinous mass resembling an inverted cup, has long moss-like streamers attached to the lower rim and looks much more like a vegetable than anything else. The trailing tentacles are used as a means of obtaining food and can be stretched out and contracted at will.

Covered with tiny poisonous spines they can inflict painful stings upon the bare skin of bathers and once a fish becomes entangled in them he is lost. Completely paralyzed by the poison he is drawn into the mouth at the bottom of the cup-like body. While those usually seen around the bays and beaches are only a few inches in diameter, some of them attain a width of six feet and have tentacles 100 feet long. In spite of the fact that the creature's body is 90 per cent water such a size makes it a fearsome foe and it is possible for it to cause the death of humans.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Hole in Bottom of Sea
There's a hole in the bottom of the sea—near the Makran coast of Baluchistan. The hole, according to native legend, leads to an unusual formation in the desert about five miles inland. It is a deep pool of clear water, less than 20 feet wide, and having a perpetual bubble in the center. The water is so salty as to be undrinkable, which is the probable basis for the belief that the pool is fed from the waters of Old Man Ocean. It's the bubble, however, that keeps the natives guessing. They don't exactly revere it, but they lower their voices when in the vicinity. The native name for the pool is "Eye of the Sea." It looks like nothing else.—Detroit News.

Hats From Bananas
The banana tree, having delivered its harvest, is immediately cut down to make way for young suckers, sprouting from its root. But its usefulness does not end there. West Indian natives chop it up, when still green, into "logs" for their pigs and cows, which enjoy the tender and succulent wood. Once the sap has dried, the fibrous bark yields a strong thread, readily converted by their nimble fingers into doormats, sleeping mats, sun-bats, and even ropes. Years ago, the white people living in the West Indies sourced bananas regarding them as food fit only for pigs. Today this delectable fruit is the mainstay of the islands.—Tit-Bits Magazine.

Dementia Praecox
Dementia praecox is a common form of insanity, developing usually in late adolescence or early adult life, and characterized by loss of interest in people and things, loss of effective participation in practical or social life, incoherence of thought and action, and blunting of emotion. Catatonia is a severe type of dementia praecox, characterized by negativism and incoherence and often by cataplexy with alternate periods of stupor and of activity.

Many Named Washington
The following states have villages or towns named Washington: Maine (2), Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania (2), Virginia, West Virginia (2), North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and California (2).

The Yellow Sea
This large but shallow arm of the Pacific ocean is almost at all times characterized by waters of a yellowish hue. Responsible for its yellow muddy color are the sands that blow over it from the Gobi desert and the yellow silt that empties into it from the Yellow river of China.

**Two Prisons on Alcatraz;
Dungeon Under Buildings**

There are really two prisons on Alcatraz Island in San Francisco bay, notes a writer in the New York Times, for beneath the buildings are dungeons which are never penetrated by daylight or the sound of wind and waves. Legend relates that these underground cells are remains of a prison built by the Spaniards shortly after De Ayala sailed through the Golden Gate on his voyage of discovery. But some military authorities assert that they are abandoned powder magazines.

The government came into possession of Alcatraz some time before the Civil war. In 1854, the construction of a fort was started on the island. Four years later the fortifications were completed with a lighthouse and "impenetrable" batteries, the first defense of its kind along the Pacific coast. During the Civil war the fort became a concentration point for federal troops, and to Alcatraz were sent civilians who had manifested disloyalty to the Union.

In 1913 army officials led a movement to turn the island over to the immigration service, and thus to discontinue its use as a military prison. This agitation was unsuccessful, however, but two years later the term "military prison" was changed to "disciplinary barracks." When the United States entered the World war, numbers of conscientious objectors, some of them socially prominent, were transferred to the prison, where they rubbed elbows with hardened army malefactors. Finally, the Department of Justice assumed control of Alcatraz.

**"Deaf as a Fish," Really
May Be Correct Statement**

We use the expression "blind as a bat," without warrant, but "deaf as a fish" would be in order, since it is practically proved that fishes are "stone deaf," says a writer in Tit-Bits Magazine. Hearing is so often associated with seeing that, when fishes are startled, it is usually impossible to be sure whether it was the sight of something, or the sound it made, that affected them. The splash of a stone in the water frightens them, but is the fright caused by the sight of a solid object, by the noise of its fall, or by the commotion it causes?

To test the effect of sound on fishes experiments were conducted in a large aquarium occupied by a variety of species. A protected electric bell was placed in the glass-sided tank, and sounded repeatedly without any visible effect on the fishes whatever. To determine whether a high-pitched and shrill sound would disturb them, a whistle of penetrating note was introduced. None of the fishes took the slightest notice, showing neither fear nor curiosity.

Romance of Richard First
Scarcely a stone of the edifice in which Richard the Lion Hearted was married to Princess Berengaria in Limassol, Cyprus, in the Twelfth century is still standing, but the story of the wedding is still common gossip. A Fifteenth century building in the neighborhood is the little ruined monastery of St. Nicholas of the Cats. Nicholas was a monk who kept innumerable cats in order to destroy the small snakes with which the place was once infested.

Icebergs an Annoyance
Small icebergs are often quite a nuisance to a whaling ship in the Antarctic, writes E. D. Sutton, Madison, Wis., in Collier's Weekly. Sometimes they will follow a vessel for days, even after they have been pushed away and the ship has changed its anchorage several times to get away from them. If they persist, the whaler's crew, out of patience, takes old cable and ties them to rocks or bigger bergs—for the rest of the season.

Rabbit Fur Grows to Order
Rabbits, which furnish a large part of the world's fur under 50 different names, are bred so their coats are quite similar to the furs of rarer animals. This scientific breeding produces desirable colors, designs, hair length and durability and the resemblance to more costly furs is so close that the expensive processes of dyeing and trimming are no longer necessary.—Collier's Weekly.

Byron Loved His Dog
For years Lord Byron had as his inseparable companion Boatswain, a fine specimen of Newfoundland dog. On the death of the dog Byron wrote the following epitaph for his grave: "Near this spot are deposited the remains of one who possessed beauty without vanity, strength without insolence, courage without ferocity and all of the virtues of man without his vices."

The Filipinos
Those islands were called by the Spanish las Filipinas in honor of Felipe (or Philip) II of Spain, and the natives called Filipinos. It was during his reign, in 1565, that the Spanish colonization of them began. In Spanish the "ph" is not used to represent the "f" sound as it does in English, and therefore, the English language Anglicized Filipinas as Philip-pines.

Bats Have Sixth Sense
Blindfolded bats are able to catch flies, fly in rooms without striking the walls, and fly between strings stretched across the room. A sixth sense, thought to be located in the wings, guides them.

**Porcupine's Tooth Gives
More Trouble Than Quill**

Because of their quills, porcupines have always attracted much interest, says the United States Department of Agriculture. To the farmer or timber owner, however, the teeth of these animals are far more important than the quills. In late summer, fall and winter, porcupines in their efforts to get at the inner layer of bark of young trees often girdle them, causing serious injury, sometimes killing the trees. Porcupines also sometimes damage cultivated crops, chiefly during spring and summer. At this time they may destroy young fruit trees or feed upon alfalfa and truck crops.

Contrary to popular notion, porcupine quills are not shot by the animal. They are, however, sharp and finely barbed, and occasionally live stock and game animals are injured by them.

In areas where these animals increase greatly they may become injurious, in which case control measures are necessary. This is true particularly in the West, where the yellow-haired porcupine often does considerable damage to pine trees. Where porcupines occur in small numbers and are not seriously destructive, naturalists of the bureau of biological survey say they should not be molested.

**Powdered Skim Milk Is
Made With Huge Rollers**

The manufacture of powdered skim milk is a simple process yet one requiring great care in operation. Briefly, the skim milk is allowed to fall at a specified rate down into the trough made by two steel rollers. The rollers are hollow drums perhaps 4 feet in diameter and heated by steam to a high temperature. The rollers meet so closely only a thin film of milk passes between, and this film, in the course of three-quarters of a revolution, becomes dried into a paperlike sheet which is scraped off by knives before the roller passes once more into the pool of milk. The sheet resembles parchment, but is not so stiff. It falls into a trough where a spiral forces it along to a conveyor which carries it up to the grinding and packing room where the milk falls from the grinder directly into sacks in which it is to be shipped.

This method cannot be used for whole milk, as the butterfat would fry and spoil the taste of the product.

In powdering whole milk the milk is forced in a very fine spray through a hot-air blast which removes all the moisture and permits the powder to fall in a heap at the bottom of the drying room.

Bird-Eating Spiders
The largest member of the spider family is known to scientists as the Aviculariidae, but to those who like to be able to pronounce their words he is the hairy-legged or bird-eating spider. The largest of this species, with a body as big as a saucer and a leg spread that would make it hard to cover with a dinner plate, is found in the jungles of British Guiana. Bird-eating spiders of somewhat smaller size, are also found in Central and rarely in North America, where they are commonly referred to as tarantulas. A tarantula is a form of spider, but it rarely exceeds three-fourths of an inch in length and can be identified by its longer jaws. While a tarantula's venom is very strong it is no more so than any spider of comparative size. The bird-eating species could possibly kill a man with a bite, and would certainly cause a painful wound, but to a person in good health the bite should do no more than cause pain with possibly a temporary paralysis. At any rate, they make poor pets.—Pathfinder Magazine.

"Hail Columbia"
The words of the song "Hail Columbia" were written during a period of great political excitement in 1796 by Judge Joseph Hopkinson and were set to the melody of the "President's March," composed the same year, in honor of President Washington, by Piffles, orchestral leader at the John Street theater, New York. The composition, first sung at a theatrical benefit, attained great popularity, and on account of its patriotic sentiment has become a representative national song.

College
The term "college" is thus defined by the National Conference Committee on Standards of Colleges and Secondary Schools: A college is an institution requiring for admission graduation from a standard secondary school, or the equivalent, and offering a four-year curriculum leading to the first degree in arts or science, of such character as to qualify for admission to a graduate school of recognized standing.

The Flemings
The inhabitants of Flanders are known as Flemings and their language is known as Flemish. In the Sixteenth century Flemish was the language of the court of Flanders and Brabant and is still spoken by about half of the inhabitants of Belgium. It belongs to the low German branch of the Teutonic tongues and is closely allied to Dutch.

The Great Divide
The Great Divide is an idiomatic name for the Continental Divide in the Rocky Mountain watershed, which separates the streams tributary to the Pacific from those tributary to the Atlantic. In a restricted sense the term is sometimes applied to a portion of the main divide in Yellowstone National park.

**"Boxer" Dog Is Without
Equal as Master's Guard**

"Authority" is the one-word story of the Boxer. One word that means law . . . the law of the well-trained guard dog . . . a very simple law of "right or wrong," that commands unchallenged respect. One with which our own highly complicated judicial system might proudly be vested, asserts a writer in the Los Angeles Times.

Gifted with fearless courage for defense and armed to the teeth with defiance, this 40 pounds of effective prevention is worth more than tons of our attempted eures of crime. Quick is that justice meted out to the intruder, ignorant of the dog's qualities. He will receive a very short, but most liberal and lasting education.

Rare in America, this powerful, sturdy creature is widely distributed throughout Germany from whence have come the more popular guardian breeds, the Dane, pinscher, schnauzer and shepherd.

Although termed a terrier of bulldog character, the Boxer is void of those outward characteristics of plumpness, throatiness and hanging chest seen in the bulldog. Nor is his head flat. Slightly domed, his clean-cut head shows wrinkles only in the furrow between the high-set, erect cropper ears.

His nose, a little higher at the tip than at the root, is said to be slightly dished. Not bulldog-like, it is not pushed into the forehead. The muzzle is strong, clean, but inclined toward being upturned, due to the undershot lower jaw that curves upward to follow the vertical line of the nose.

**Water Boatmen, Insects,
Breathe Under the Water**

In lakes, streams and ponds, one may see gray and black mottled insects. These are the water-boatmen. They have the body flattened above, and swim upon the ventral surface. As they swim through the water the body of these insects is almost completely enveloped in air. An authority says: "This air is breathed by the insects while they remain under the water, and in good water it is purified by contact with the fine particles of air scattered through the water, so that the insects can breathe their coats of air again and again. This is the case, especially, when they are in their favorite attitude, anchored near the bottom of a pond. Here they will remain for a long time, clinging to some object for their forelegs, and with their hind legs stretched out sideways; these they move frequently, as when swimming. The result of this movement is to cause a current of water to pass over the coat of air, and purify it." They rise quickly to the surface, when they lose their grip on the object to which they have been holding, as they are lighter than the water, unless they prevent themselves from doing so by swimming. They often float on the surface of the water, and can leap into the air, and fly away. They feed upon other insects, and their eggs are laid on water plants.

Capital of the United States
Several experiments were made in naming the capital of the United States until the present one became fixed. From the beginning until 1871 the following names were used: "The Federal City," "City of Washington, District of Columbia," "City of Washington, Territory of Columbia," "City of Washington," without reference to the district, "Washington, D. C.," and simply "Washington." In 1871 the municipal charters of Washington and Georgetown were revoked by congress and there ceased to be any difference between Washington and the District of Columbia so far as government and laws are concerned. In 1921 President Harding's Thanksgiving proclamation was "done in the capital of the United States." The designation raised the question as to what the official name of the national capital should be. Accordingly an executive order was issued designating "The City of Washington" as the official name of the capital of the United States.

IT'S YOUR LAUGH

Divorce Made Easy
"What a charming girl! Is she un-married?"
"Yes, for the third time."

A Rich Harvest
Friend—Doctor, do you celebrate the Fourth of July?
Doctor—No, I celebrate the Fifth.

Job's Trouble
"What's the lump on the front of your car?"
"Oh, the radiator just had a boil."

On the Movie Lot
Movie Ham—What is the scenario man brooding over now?
Movie Gel—Trying to hatch a plot.

No Contest
"He's wrestling with his conscience."
"Yeah, a featherweight match."—Kansas City Star.

Duds in His Delinquencies
"How is your husband behaving?"
"Oh, badly enough for a new dress, I think."

Danger From Lightsocket
Contrary to the general impression, a person can be electrocuted by the 110 volts of electricity in a light socket, particularly when his other hand is on a radiator or some other good "ground," writes Dr. S. B. Benedict, Birmingham, Ala., in Collier's Weekly. There have been thousands of such deaths. In fact current as low as 54 volts has been known to kill a human being.

**Panama's History Dates
to Earliest Explorers**

The Republic of Panama, divided by the narrow Canal Zone strip, is one of the best known of the nations on the western hemisphere, and yet practically every school child knows of the Panama canal, the great American-built, American-owned waterway connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific.

Panama, the republic, is one of the infants of the New world, both in area and age, yet its history dates back to the time of the earliest European explorers of America.

Columbus cruised in Panamanian bays on his fourth voyage in search of a short cut from Europe to Cathay. Balboa crossed this lean neck of land to discover the Pacific ocean. Later it enjoyed high rank among the leading Spanish colonies because rich men on the west coast of South America preferred to cross it rather than to "double" Cape Horn on their way to Europe.

Panama's real advancement, however, dates from 1903, when the country changed from a department of Colombia to an independent state.

Panama City is on the Pacific side of the canal. The bay is a fisherman's paradise.

Origin of Collie Obscure

Like all herding dogs, the Collie's origin is obscure, the general opinion being that he comes from the wild dog. The Scotch developed the rough-coated variety to its present-day perfection, the breed often referred to as the Scotch collie. The English, however, specialized on the smaller, smooth-coated, black-and-white collie. Originally, the collie was all black, the color from which he derived his name, "Coal-lie," by which he is still known to many. It is alleged that the rich, golden color of today's collie is due to an admixture with Gordon Setter blood. Whether show or working collie, he is one of the most beautiful of dogs in form and grace of movement, quick in action with the precision of a smooth running machine.

Colors of Humming Birds

The beautiful colors of the humming birds are due to refractions of sunlight from the feathers. Many iridescent hues are produced, and the color varies according to the angle of the light. This is why the colors seem to change as the birds change their position. Our common Rubythroat is a bright, shining, green color on its upper parts, and purplish on its wings and tail. Only the male has the red throat. So beautiful are the colors that Audubon, the great bird authority, has called these birds "glittering fragments of the rainbow." Others have called them "feathered gems."

**Three Kindred Materials:
Diamonds, Graphite, Coal**

There is a strange and secret kinship between diamonds and graphite (used in lead pencils) and ordinary coal, declares a writer in the Washington Star.

All three may possibly have a common ancestry, though they come to very different ends. If you go back far enough you may trace the lineage of graphite and coal to those ancient trees which were cooked and changed by the pressure of hundreds of thousands of tons of rock. And whether or not diamonds are also products of tons of ancient chemistry, they, like graphite and coal, are pure carbon.

Just why the tremendous pressure changed some of these ancient plants into hard and brilliant diamonds, others into common black coal, and still others into a soft dark gray mineral admirably suited for writing, no one knows.

Graphite is much lighter than lead, with which it is ordinarily confused because both may easily be used for writing. But pure graphite is much too soft to be used in lead pencils unless it is first hardened by being mixed with powdered coal.

Unlike coal and diamonds, graphite is a form of carbon which does not easily burn, and when it is mixed with clay it is used in making dishes and bowls which are heat-resisting. Its two other chief uses are in lubricants and paints.

The so-called "lead" in a lead pencil is much more nearly related, chemically, to the wood that encases it, than to the metal by whose name it is so often mistakenly called. Like the wood that holds it, graphite is a plant material, though the centuries of rock pressure have changed its form beyond easy recognition.

Cobblers Had Union in 1648

The labor union apparently had its counterpart back in the middle of the Seventeenth century. In 1648, records show, a "Company of Shoemakers," known as the Boston Guild, was organized under a charter granted by the Massachusetts Bay Colony. A copy of the charter, appearing in colony records, shows that it was not an attempt for a closed shop but to prevent work being put into families, to protect the public against inferior work and the industry against unfair competition.

Naming New Chemical Elements

The honor of naming an element is customarily given to the discoverer, and there is no fixed rule concerning properties with nomenclature. Helium was named from its occurrence in the sun. Although more recently discovered elements have usually been given names terminating in "ium," the early discovered metallic elements such as mercury, silver, copper, retain their old names.

**RLD'S DIAMONDS
WEIGH FIFTY TONS**

On women's necks and fingers, and the treasure stores of Indian princes, and in bank vaults and family safes, there are today more than fifty tons of cut diamonds, writes a United Press correspondent in Amsterdam, Holland.

This immense quantity of precious stones owned by the public throughout the world, weighs approximately 250,000,000 carats, and is valued at nearly \$70,000,000,000.

"These figures may sound enormous," Johan J. Smif, Amsterdam diamond dealer, said, "but they are not out of proportion. The industry employs more than 500,000 men in the mining districts; 25,000 cutters throughout the world; 10,000 dealers in unset stones, and probably another 100,000 in jewelers' shops.

"And people are buying diamonds again," continued Smif. "Although the market for big stones is still somewhat limited, since the depression, the sale of small diamonds is increasing. For one thing, they are cheap now, and form a good investment."

Another boon to the diamond trade is its increasing use by industry. Electrical works, automobile factories, and various other industrial concerns employ diamonds for grinding and drilling. For these purposes the best type of stone is required.

**Weather Forecasting Is
Keeping Up With Times**

The weather forecaster no longer sits aloof from every one in a tower, reading the signs in the sky through a telescope and interpreting his observations with a varied assortment of mysterious looking instruments and a lot of hocus-pocus. On the contrary, he methodically builds his forecasts from two daily sets of charts prepared by skilled meteorologists using data provided by hundreds of trained observers and transmitted almost instantaneously over long distances by modern methods of communication. About 5,000 figures, symbols, or lines, each the product of a separate calculation, appear on every set of charts.

Only recently, says W. R. Gregg, chief of the United States weather bureau, have so many land reports from so wide an area come in at regular intervals to the bureau's principal forecasting stations. Just a few years ago there were no ship reports, no information on conditions in the upper atmosphere, and no records of pressure and temperature changes every three hours.

Having such information available makes it possible for the forecaster today to prepare the accurate charts demanded by the general public, by aviators, and by the many specialized industries served by the weather bureau.

Colored Roads

Colored roads are the subject of the newest experiments in Italy for the further improvement of motor traffic movement. The roads of Italy are ideal for motoring save for their shiny surfaces, which are equally annoying under the brilliant sunshine of Italian daytime or nocturnal headlights. Coloring, it is suggested, would remove the brightness of the road surface and different colors could be used for different localities, so that every motorist would know the road to take to get to a particular place. The coloring matter is to be mixed with the surface dressing of the road and non-fading tints are being sought.

Old Iberian City Unearthed

The discovery of an entire Iberian city at the base of the mountain of San Miguel, in Valencia, is announced by the excavation commission there. Among the remains, to which great value is attached, are ancient vessels, on one of which are paintings of soldiers on foot and on horseback. An Iberian alphabet has also been found. Many of the remains are said to show Greek influence.—London Daily Telegraph.

100-Year-Old Crocodile

A crocodile 14 feet long and seven feet in girth, which was shot near Salisbury, southern Rhodesia, is believed to have been over 100 years old. Its teeth are declared to be the last of six sets with which a crocodile is provided. The reptile has been stuffed and will be presented to the Rhodesian museum at Bulawayo.

Airport Like Railway Station

The first airport in the world to be built on the plan of a railway station has been opened at Tempelhof, near Berlin, Germany, glass covered platforms for passengers being one of the novelties.

Jazz Curbew

In far away Africa 150 miles inland from Cape Town the natives have a phonograph which they use as a curbew. The record which sends them to bed is "Dinah," sung by an American quartet.

Dumb-Bell

He—I've just been reading some statistics. Do you know that every time my watch ticks, a man dies.

She—For goodness sake, let it run down.—Royal Arcanum Bulletin.

Sabbath Slumber

"How late do you usually sleep Sunday morning?"
"It all depends."
"Depends on what?"
"The length of the sermon."

Large Numbers

"Gert seems to have quite a head for figures, doesn't she?"
"I should say so. She says she has the number of numberless admirers."